

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2734.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1891.

SIX DOLLAR
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WORK-DAYS, 10 to 12 SATURDAYS, 10 to 12. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months, at per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor is his duly authorized Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

F. DE BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

LONDON : Head Office, 49, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 1, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS FOR COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS : Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS a per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$8,168,064.50
RESERVE FUND 5,42,127.00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$8,168,064.50

COURT OF DIRECTORS :—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
L. POENICKER, Esq.
H. J. KESWICK, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—F. DE BOVIS, Esq.

MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 5 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—

For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND 1,150,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER,
Vice-Chairman.

LEE SING, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

J. S. MOSSES, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq.

D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS,

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estate Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to Land, etc.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1891.

Intimations.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

(Established A.D. 1841).

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

ANALYTICAL, FAMILY, DISPENSING, and GENERAL CHEMISTS.

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

SEEDSMEN.

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of
AERATED WATER
By Steam Machinery.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.

Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of all kinds suitable for Amateurs and Professionals, at Moderate Prices.

We beg to state that we import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only—no other quality is kept in stock.

Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade, and the best sources of supply, enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus for us an advantage which enables us to offer our constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all our Specialities as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

We wish it to be clearly understood that our prices cannot be beaten by any other firm in the Colony; and we trust it will soon become generally known that, quality for quality, our charges all round compare favourably with local rates, and in most instances with those ruling at home.

Experienced qualified English Assistants ONLY are employed in the preparation and dispensing of Medicines.

GOODS FOR COAST PORTS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. Most articles can now be sent by the local Parcel Post. All retail-orders of the value of five dollars and upwards are sent freight or postage paid.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI,
24, Nanki Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA,
Escolta, 14.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON,
Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHEW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE,
166, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1891.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the East and South Shore Batteries, Stonecutters' Island, from the 8th to 20th January next, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily.

The line of fire will be in a South-westerly direction from the Batteries.

All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command,

F. FLEMING,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 10th December, 1890.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the 19th January, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive, during which period no transfer can be registered.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land and Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of \$3 per Share in the above Company is payable on or before the 5th day of February, 1891, and that all persons not having paid the amount of their Calls will be charged Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date until payment in accordance with the Articles of Association.

W. H. WALKER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES at current market rates. Persons holding same are requested to apply at the Company's Office No. 4, Praya Central.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1890.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estate Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to Land, etc.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1891.

1890.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND CHINA FOR THE
"MERRITT" TYPE WRITER,
PRICE \$20.00.

ALTHOUGH the "Merritt" cannot be manipulated so rapidly as the "Remington," "Hammond," and other high priced machines, a fair rate of speed may be obtained with a little practice, whilst the work produced is just as effective and the cost nearly one eighth of that of its competitors.

There is nothing to learn, the mechanism is of the simplest kind; and it is almost impossible to get out of order. **NOT COMPLETE** for \$20. It may be seen at work at our store.

Received per English Mail, Christmas Numbers of the "Graphic," "Illustrated London News," Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, "Yule Tide," "Ladies Pictorial," "Pictorial World," Arrowsmith's Magazine, Art Annual, etc. N.B.—The Pictures are not spoiled by crushing.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

General Booth's "In Darkest England,"

Froude's Life of Lord Beaconsfield,

Caine's Picturesque India,

Marion Crawford's "A Cigarette Maker's Story."

A few copies of each of the above are to hand to buy by the mail, and large supplies ordered in anticipation, will be here shortly. Orders should be sent in to us early.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1890.

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W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "PALINURUS."

SPECIALITIES IN

BALL COSTUME MATERIALS.

GILT & SILVER TRIMMINGS for FANCY COSTUMES.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1891.

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Notifications.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

PURE WINES.

WE beg to invite careful attention to the following selection from our WINE LIST, for we have succeeded in combining purity and excellence of quality with moderate prices.

SHERRY.

per cent. bottle,
VINO GENEROSO—a generous round wine, green seal \$6.00 \$1.50
VINO DE PASTO—a medium dry wine with delicate flavour, red seal \$10.00 \$1.50

AMONTILLADO—a high class natural wine for connoisseurs of Sherry, yellow seal \$12.00 \$1.50

DELICIOSO—the very finest sherry, procurable, 6 years in bottle \$14.00 \$1.50

PORT.

Superior quality \$10.00 \$1.00
Old Port, gold seal \$12.00 \$1.10

Specially selected old vintage \$20.00 \$1.75

BURGUNDY.

BEAUNE—a full-bodied Red Burgundy, with strengthening properties \$14.00 \$1.25

CHABLIS—a mellow White Burgundy, fine flavor and bouquet \$14.00 \$1.25

CHAMPAGNE.

AVIZE—a well matured, specially selected dry wine \$15.00 \$1.75

LEMOINE VEN-BRUT.

CUVEE ROYALE As Supplied, regularly to the Prince of Wales, House of Commons, and the chief clubs in London, &c. \$12.00 \$1.00

Per case of 24 pints \$36.00 \$1.00

We are Sole Agents in China for the Sale of this splendid Wine.

(Telephone No. 66.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 29th December, 1890. [37]

BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete to quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY
SODAS.

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST POWERS. Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, DISPENSARY, HONG KONG, And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [38]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1891.

That Right Reverend social reformer the Bishop of Manchester has made an important discovery—nothing less than an effective method for knocking betting out of time in one round. Ever since England has had an existence it has always been held as a matter of hard fact and quite beyond the range of argument, that betting is an ineradicable trait of English character; Englishmen the whole world over must have their "little bet," and up to the present time all the repressive legislation that has been devised has proved quite ineffectual, in even materially checking, far less stamping out what, almost as much as female prostitution, is amongst goody-goody people a universally acknowledged social evil. The well known Betting Acts associated with the name of the late Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn have no doubt had the effect of making gambling, especially on horse races, far less public than used to be the case, but it may be fairly questioned whether the abolition of the lotteries in London—which merely led to their transference first to Edinburgh and Glasgow and finally to Boulogne and Paris—and the crusade against the stool and umbrella business on race-courses, have had any appreciable effect in abolishing the alleged evil or even in reducing its effects within very much narrower limits than previous years. The most that can be claimed for the unpopular Cockburn betting enactments, which are almost unrivaled in the statute book for their unfairness and one-sided tendencies, is that wagering which previously was carried on openly is now done in secret; but the advantage of this both from a moral and practical point of view is, in our opinion, a very doubtful quantity. Betting can never be entirely suppressed by Act of Parliament; but if it could be placed, were short-sighted bigotry less prevalent, on a far higher basis by being recognised within certain reasonable limits and placed under proper legal control.

However, the Bishop of Manchester's proposed method of grappling with a difficulty that has proved too much an inherent trait of English character to be legislatively put out of existence by the most determined of British statesmen, is of too unique a character to be entirely lost sight of. The English clergy and notably in the higher grades of the profession, have not of late years been distinguished for taking the lead in any important question affecting what may be termed popular interests, and their efforts as spiritual legislators, outside purely Church matters, have seldom gone beyond their annual appearance in the House of Lords in opposition to that legislative curiosity, the "Deceased Wife's Sister Bill." It may be that the leading lights of the English Church, foreseeing with their customary prescience the tolls slowly but surely gathering round "the Establishment" have been devoting, almost exclusively, their time and energies in strengthening their ranks to meet the gathering storm which threatens the asyvour flesh-pots of Egypt to which the professional saviors of souls have clung with such grim persistency for centuries past! Perhaps the extraordinary jurors created by General Booth, the chief of the self-supporting Salvation Army, with his daring scheme for housing the starving poor may have suggested to the richly endowed Bench of Bishops that the bodies as well as the souls of Britain's suffering millions require looking after, and that there are other social problems affecting the national morality and public welfare waiting for intelligent solution! But whatever the incentive, the fact remains that the Bishop of Manchester has publicly put himself forward with a new scheme, all out of his own reverend and learned head, to make betting as extinct as the dodo, and the other mythical specimen of the brute creation with long and unpronounceable names, to say nothing of our ancient ally the sea serpent.

His lordship presided a few weeks ago at a demonstration held at Bolton, Lancashire, against betting and gambling, and took upon himself to assume the rôle of Sir Oracle. He laid it down as an unanswerable proposition that a gambler's motive was simply covetousness; a desire to win was not wrong in itself—it was the motive of all action—and to desire a thing rightly was not only justifiable, but beneficial. "But," continued his lordship, "covetousness was wrong at the beginning, because it was a desire placed upon an improper object." The worthy Bishop evidently meant to convey something weighty to the Lancashire lads who comprised his audience, and we venture to think that the definition of gambling just quoted was so heavy and so curiously involved as to be beyond the comprehension of any ordinary intellect. We frankly admit our inability to grapple with this Jesuitical system of reasoning, but his lordship's cure for the evil he apparently meant to deprecate is plainly enough expressed. To put a stop to betting and gambling, the Bishop of Manchester seriously suggests that gamblers should be compelled to pay over all their winnings to charitable institutions—including, of course, the "boss" charitable institution of the world, the established Church of England. Now, dear brethren who bet at cards or on race horses and boat races, who wager

on the rise and fall of stocks and shares and on time bargains or margins—in all sorts of commercial produce—in fact, all you who indulge in any and every sort of speculation, must hand over your winnings to charitable institutions, or there is a very great chance that your souls will go to the bottomless pit. The Bishop of Manchester says so, and he speaks with authority, no doubt he has got the "straight tip" by telephone. This most original prelate is quite sure that if a law to the effect mentioned were successfully enforced, gambling would not last a year, and all gamblers would be got rid of. So are we quite sure. But he does not explain how such a law is to be enforced, and we are afraid he will find insurmountable obstacles in that direction. The Bishop may be an excellent and well meaning old gentleman, but his wisdom is more like that of the excellent knight Don Quixote than of the saintly Solomon. Betting will flourish like a bay tree when the Bishop and the Church belongs to have been relegated to the long forgotten past.

T E L E G R A M S.

THE REDMAN WHITE-WASHED.
LONDON, January 2d.

The Troops are, or that only an empty school was burnt, not the mission Buildings, referred to yesterday's telegram.

[This is only another instance of the vagaries of the old lady upon whom the East has to depend for important information. She cables a silly rumour one day for the purpose of being able to send an equally silly contradiction the following.—Ed.]

DEATH OF PRINCE CHUN.
PEKING, January 2d.

The father of the Emperor of China, Prince Chun, died at 1 a.m. yesterday.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The meeting of the Legislative Council fixed for Friday postponed until Friday week, the 16th inst.

THE return of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending Jan. 4th, are:—Europeans 95, and Chinese 1,215; total 1,310.

FROM telegrams in the Manila papers we learn that the Customs tariff is to be revised next year, the new tariff coming into force on the 1st April. The duties on imports, which are not yet fixed, will, it is stated, be very high.

Just as we are going to press the report of the election of officers of the Lodge "Star of Southern China" of Canton, reached us. We shall publish the list, which is headed by Bro. O. Müller as W.M., to-morrow.

FOURTEEN missionaries, 461 casks of gunpowder, 11 cases of gun, and 10,000 casks of rum, formed the valuable cargo of a vessel that recently sailed from a Belgian port for West Africa. The good cause grows apter apparently.

THE Chinese paper "Wan-hu, Kung-pao, Kwang-pao" and many others strongly advocate a defensive and offensive alliance between England and China with a view to thwarting Russian designs in the neighbourhood of Korea and Manchuria.

We are glad to note that his Excellency Sir William G. Des Voeux has mercifully exercised his prerogative in favor of the prisoner Tang Ali, who since the 23rd ultime has been hanged under sentence of death. The sentence has been commuted to one of 20 years penal servitude.

THE correct quite recently invented which screams when the wearer is embraced is not an idea worthy of America. There never was a woman yet, who did not prefer to regulate the strength of her "lovers" embrace as for the screaming; she prefers to do that herself.

NOTICE has been given by Capt. Blaize, Coast Inspector, that "a sixth order, fixed white light, to be known as the Aspinning Light," is now exhibited upon an iron lattice mast, painted white, which stands at a distance of about 340 yards to the N.E. of 15° W. from the top of the top of the mound in Fort Zelandia, (Takow District.)

THE British Consular buildings at Whampoa were formally handed over to the Chinese Customs Authorities a few days ago. Commenting on this the *tribune* who did not appear for the *Kwang-pao* says, "It is to be hoped that the Chinese will be despatched to Saigon, where he will load for Hong Kong. We (*Kwang-pao*) also bear that at the end of this year the *Gorgon* and the *Hyde*, two of Holt's steamers, will be taken on to the *Sudley* towards the end, and the *Woolong*, which was about to take the passage between the *Sudley* and the opium

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Korea, struck on the rocks, moving however, very little damage, for she was scarcely moving at the time. The *Sudley* had a rail broken, and a part and one of her boats injured. The *Woolong* was uninjured.

WE learn that an entertainment, in aid of the widows and orphans of the poor unfortunate who were lost in the *Seringapatam* is to be given in the City Hall on the 15th inst. The Committee have very wisely decided to give a variety performance and have drawn out a most attractive programme, and when it is known that the genial and talented Mr. David Hopkins is to be the force with one of his topical songs we are sure the house will be packed. Apart from the object being one so worthy of support, it will also be the last appearance on the local boards of Mr. Hopkins, who will return home shortly. The performance is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Des Voeux, Vice-Admiral Sir Nowell and Lady Salmon, and all the senior Naval and Military officers on the station.

IN consequence of the scarcity of rice for export which is now being experienced by steamboat agents, the *Paktsahan*, which arrived at Bangkok on the morning of the 28th December. The *Wesung* had just left her birth to proceed down river when the P. & O. steamer *Sutlej*, which is moored at the Company's upper buoy, began to swing with the tide. At first she swung towards the *Wesung*, shore, but as the *Wesung* approached, she would

head towards the *Sutlej*, and the *Wesung*, which was about to take the passage between the *Sutlej* and the opium

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The President said—Gentlemen, I have tonight to congratulate you as an Association. We commenced to be a thoroughly active body in August last, and since that time I think we can honestly say we have not been idle. The object with which the Association was formed was to improve your position socially, morally and intellectually, and it is only by combining together that you can hope to improve your position. I am glad to see that you have combined yourself, and as a united force there is no doubt that you can carry out any reasonable reformation you think necessary. Although I must confess the results of our combination have, so far, partially been small, I think we can look forward to satisfactory results in the near future. But we must not be impatient of these results.

As His Excellency the Governor told our delegation the other day we must not expect immediate results, but our united efforts, if properly conducted, consistently and forcibly carried out will no doubt obtain results which will benefit our profession as a whole. As you know, we carry our lives in our hands under present conditions and that many and awful warning has been given to us. This is the case with the *Wesung* and the *Sutlej*. They were, however, found out before the hour had arrived for the outbreak, consequently these two vessels and several lives were saved. As to who is to blame, we as an association should not, I think, blame any individual (cries of "Name them") but we can and do blame a system which has proved itself not only unable to detect and stop the conspirators who armed themselves and boarded the *Wesung* in the waters of this colony, but which, when fully informed of the dastardly outrages committed within 50 miles of the port, utterly failed to attempt to capture the cold-blooded villains who turned a British ship into a terrible an*awful* hell. (cries of "shame," "police," and "navy"). I would add that we as a body officers do not experience that sense of security which is composed parts of a peaceful profession, we ought to feel, if properly protected by those whom we and our employers are taxed to support. (Long applause). Gentlemen, it is apparent that we carry our lives in our hands under present conditions and that many and awful warning has been given to us. This is the case with the *Wesung* and the *Sutlej*. They were, however, found out before the hour had arrived for the outbreak, consequently these two vessels and several lives were saved. As to who is to blame, we as an association should not, I think, blame any individual (cries of "Name them") but we can and do blame a system which has proved itself not only unable to detect and stop the conspirators who armed themselves and boarded the *Wesung* in the waters of this colony, but which, when fully informed of the dastardly outrages committed within 50 miles of the port, utterly failed to attempt to capture the cold-blooded villains who turned a British ship into a terrible an*awful* hell. (cries of "shame," "police," and "navy"). I would add that we as a body officers do not experience that sense of security which is composed parts of a peaceful profession, we ought to feel, if properly protected by those whom we and our employers are taxed to support. (Long applause).

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As His Excellency the Governor told our delegation the other day we must not expect immediate results, but our united efforts, if properly conducted, consistently and forcibly carried out will no doubt obtain results which will benefit our profession as a whole. As you know, we carry our lives in our hands under present conditions and that many and awful warning has been given to us. This is the case with the *Wesung* and the *Sutlej*. They were, however, found out before the hour had arrived for the outbreak, consequently these two vessels and several lives were saved. As to who is to blame, we as an association should not, I think, blame any individual (cries of "Name them") but we can and do blame a system which has proved itself not only unable to detect and stop the conspirators who armed themselves and boarded the *Wesung* in the waters of this colony, but which, when fully informed of the dastardly outrages committed within 50 miles of the port, utterly failed to attempt to capture the cold-blooded villains who turned a British ship into a terrible an*awful* hell. (cries of "shame," "police," and "navy"). I would add that we as a body officers do not experience that sense of security which is composed parts of a peaceful profession, we ought to feel, if properly protected by those whom we and our employers are taxed to support. (Long applause).

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Eastern Bermuda. The settlers and resident merchants to their credit opposed his designs, and during his term of office kept him in a constant state of alteration. At one time the three English nominee Members of Council rose in a body and left the Chamber. But by dint of red-tapism and the management of a clique which some Governors seek to get and keep about them, and by taking advantage of the absence of those whom he knew would oppose his measures, he succeeded in running through the local council 136 Acts, entirely subverting the law as it existed previously. Thus, at the present time, the Governor of Singapore and a local magistrate exert more power than Her Majesty the Queen and the Lord Chief Justice of England combined!

It was the midst of the lively times which the operations of law-making had brought about, that a burly Scotchman was accused of an offence, which the local Government mandates had made penal. He accused put himself upon the country and the Grand Jury threw the Bill out. The Governor then set himself about to demolish the Grand Jury and in this work lured and secured the aid of Sir William Hackett, Judge of Penang, and Mr. Sidgrevs, the newly appointed Civil Justice of Singapore. A Public Meeting was held—on September 1873, against the pollution of the Grand Jury, at which Messrs. W.H. Read, Woods, Ramsey, Scott, William Wood, A. Acheson and J. D. Vaughan were speakers, and resolutions were passed that were subsequently forwarded to the Home Government through the Penang Association. The Governor and his party got up a counter petition against these defenders of liberty, and from the absence or death of some of the principal settlers about that time, was enabled to carry his point. When the Bill was before the Legislative Council, and the English nominees members, found their opposition was not treated with becoming respect, they then rose in a body and left the Chamber. The Governor and his Council, with Sir William Hackett and Mr. Thomas Sidgrevs as members, passed what has since been known as the Court Ordinance, constituting a Judge and Jury of seven a legal tribunal; and, a majority of one a verdict, if the Judge agrees with it. If he does not, he can discharge the Jury and empanel another, and ask them to give a verdict upon the written evidence taken before the previous Jury, and continue to do so till he gets a verdict. Further, all the evidence against an accused person is submitted to and read by the judge before the trial comes on, and the principles of this unfair measure against freedom were adopted by the Official Council of Hongkong, since which date these two Colonies have "followed my leader" in the matter of Law making.

The movement now set on foot at Hongkong has for its object the inauguration of a Court of Appeal in cases of criminal injury or civil wrong, and has been started by the late miscarriage of justice in the Fraser-Smith trial. We would, however, urge upon Englishmen resident on that island rather to seek to remove the present local Ordinances that embody those clauses which deprive an Englishman of the same rights and liberties that he would enjoy in the city of London. Restore the Grand Jury—the Palladium of English liberty—the Petit Jury of Twelve; depile the Judges of their usurped authority and finally, the officials of their exclusive power—and they need nothing more. The residents of Hongkong have the power in their own hands and should therefore see that the present pernicious jury system be done away with as soon as possible.

THE BURNING OF THE "SHANGHAI"

A PASSENGER'S EXPERIENCES.

The Shanghai Mercury's account of this disaster was supplied by Mr. Kniffler, the only European passenger on board. It was as follows:—

All went well until about 7 a.m. on the 27th December. At nine o'clock Mr. Kniffler was on deck, clad in a loose dressing gown, to call his boy, a Japanese, and look after a couple of sporting dogs he had on board. He had scarcely roused the boy, and liberated the dogs, when he saw a great crowd of Chinese passengers and some sailors rushing along the deck in an apparently frantic state. Two of the sailors jumped down one of the hatches, from which one of them immediately reappeared, dragging the fire-hose after him. Mr. Kniffler's first impression was, that the captain was exercising, the men in full drill, and it did not strike him that anything was really wrong, for some moments, until he saw the captain rush out of the saloon in his pyjamas, and call out something excitedly into the engine-room. The hose was by this time stretched along the deck, but there was no water in it. Turning quickly to speak to the captain, Mr. Kniffler next saw dense smoke issuing from the after hold, and then realized that the ship was on fire. He called out to the pilot, who was on the bridge, to beach the ship, and before Mr. Kniffler could say anything else, the captain rushed up to him and said "Save your life I save your life!" Mr. Kniffler ran to rouse another Japanese attendant he had with him, and to secure some valuable papers relating to the estate of the bankrupt Kribs in which Mr. Kniffler is the liquidator, but he could not succeed in the latter, for although it was only a few minutes after he saw the first signs of alarm the hatchet had fallen in, giving air to the smouldering mass of cargo in the hold, and the ship was fairly ablaze. Mr. Kniffler says the two Japanese were panic-stricken; he had to carry one of them out of his bunk in his arms, and drop down a line which was hanging overboard into the water, calling on the other Japanese to follow. By this time the vessel had been beached near a place called E-Ching, about 30 miles above Chinkiang, and the water where Mr. Kniffler got into it was three or four feet deep. He half swam, half waded ashore, carrying the inanimate Japanese, and on landing was surrounded by a crowd of the Chinese who were lining the beach, evidently intent on plunder. The steamer was now one mass of flames from stem to stern, and all who could manage to do so had quitted her; but the Chinese passengers appeared to be partly by terror, and could not do the slightest thing to save themselves. A great number of them had gathered on the paddle-box, where they could be seen from the shore, standing motionless, and dropping one by one into the seething flames. The conduct of the Chinese spectators was dreadful. While those on the river in boats, of which there were a great number, including a mandarin gunboat, a steam launch flying the Imperial Dragon flag, and a couple of dozen fishing boats passing the burning steamer, made not the slightest effort to help the poor wretches on board, or save those who had been happy enough to be able to choose death by drowning to death by the flames, and had gotten into the water, where they were helplessly drifting. The villagers on shore, who appeared to be instigated in their behaviour by the district soldier, plucked those who reached the land, stripping them of their very clothing, and in some instances, it is alleged, throwing them back naked into the water while alive. Mr. Kniffler was surrounded by a swarm of these scoundrels, one of whom caught hold of his dressing gown, and began to tear it from him, while another tried to strip the Japanese in the same way;

but Mr. Kniffler struck out right and left, and upset two of the ringleaders. The others then were closing in, and there would probably have been bloodshed had not Mr. Kniffler, and those with him been drawn away by some of the Shanghai's firemen, who had swam ashore. Some time after Mr. Kniffler and his two attendants, in company with the second officer and third engineer of the Shanghai, got a boat and set out for Chinkiang, but the boatmen put them ashore at a small village a couple of miles from where the Shanghai was beached, and left them. Here also there were some signs of disposition on the part of the villagers, but the castaways had got into a house, the door of which they secured; and after a little the inhabitants of the place quieted down, and even supplied their unexpected visitors with a little food of which they were greatly in need, it being now well into the afternoon of Christmas Day, and they had nothing to eat or drink since dinner the previous evening. In a couple of hours the Tzuwo was seen passing up, and they got into a boat, followed her, and were taken on board, where they were treated with every possible kindness.

The period of 10 or 12 years we suggested as the limit of time during which the appointment of judges, resident magistrates, &c., should be retained in the hands of the Imperial authority, is the same as is his power, and got about 30 of the cabin passengers on board. When she left in about an hour the helpless ship was completely gutted and burned down to the water's edge, presenting a far more terrible spectacle. It is said, than even did the Peacock, at the burning of which it will be remembered the Tzuwo was also present, and rendered invaluable aid in the work of rescue.

LATER PARTICULARS.

The Manchu arrived at Shanghai on the 27th December from the Yangtze, having passed the Shanghai on Friday afternoon, the 26th, and anchored close to her. Some of the Shanghai's native passengers and some traders staff were on board and were brought back to Shanghai. The wreck was still burning but the Newchuan was alongside pumping on the fire. In the after part of the steamer. All that remains above the iron deck of the Shanghai are the funnel, walking beam, boiler post and the paddle boxes. Many bodies were seen along the shore with a number of coffins close to them. In Chinkiang it was reported that when the Shanghai left that port she had on board 480 passengers, among them being a number of officials on their way to Nanking and a number of women and children, none of whom appear to have been saved.

The wreck of the Shanghai was afloat on Saturday afternoon, the 27th December, and the Tungchow was standing by her, the Newchuan having gone on to Wuhan. The hull had cooled down and people were seen walking on the iron deck when the Fukien passed down. The Tungchow, with the Shanghai in tow, is expected here this morning. The value of the Shanghai may be roughly put at between Ts. 150,000 and Ts. 200,000, which loss, it is understood, will fall on the owners. The cargo is estimated at about the same figure, and a comparatively small proportion of it is insured.

The Sankai Fukien, which arrived at Shanghai on the evening of the 26th Dec., report having passed the wreck of the Shanghai about 3 p.m. on the 28th. She was then tiding at anchor close to where she was beached by Captain Martin, when on fire, with the Tungchow standing by, making preparations for taking her in tow. The fire had been completely extinguished, and she is described as being nothing more than a blackened and twisted iron shell. No bodies were seen floating about at the scene of the disaster, nor other signs of the occurrence beyond the ruined ship itself. But when the Changen passed the scene on the afternoon of the 27th, the wreck was still smouldering, and the Newchuan, which was alongside, was pumping water into it. The Changen also saw several boats laden with the bodies of those who had perished in the disaster passing the spot. The wreck left Chinkiang at noon on the 29th in tow of the Tungchow for Shanghai.

The Shen-hao mentions the report that among the passengers on the ill-fated steamer Shanghai was a Chinese theatrical troupe en route to Kukien, and there were also some expectant totals, prefects, and district magistrates going to Nanking to attend the funeral of the late Viceroy Tsieng Kuo-chuan.

PARNELL'S MANIFESTO.

The following is the manifesto issued by Mr. Parnell on the 28th November and of which we have heard so much of late.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

The integrity and independence of a section of the Irish Parliamentary Party having been apparently sapped and destroyed by the wire-pullers of the Liberal Party, it has become necessary for me, as the leader of the Irish nation, to take counsel with you, and having given you the knowledge which is within my possession, to ask your judgment upon a matter which now solely devolves upon me.

The letter of Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish Party in the choice of their leader, and claiming for the Liberals and their leaders the right of veto upon the choice, is the immediate cause of this address to you, to remind you and your parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her party as her only safeguard within the Constituted, and above and beyond all other considerations whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated so insolently on many English platforms and in numerous British newspapers that unless Ireland concedes this right of veto to England, she will indefinitely postpone her chances of obtaining Home Rule, compels me, while not for one moment admitting the slightest probability of such loss, to put before you information which until now, so far as my colleagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of the loss with which you are threatened, unless you consent to throw me to the English wolves now hastening for my destruction.

In November of last year, in response to a repeated and long-standing request, I visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, and received details of the intended proposals of himself and his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet with regard to Home Rule for the event of the next general election favouring the Liberal Party. It is unnecessary for me to do more than to direct your attention to certain points of these details which will be generally recognized as embracing elements vital for your information and the formation of your judgment. These vital points of difficulty may be suitably arranged and considered under the following heads:—

"1st.—The retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament." "2nd.—The settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland."

"3rd.—The control of the Irish Constabulary, including judges of the judiciary (Supreme Court, county court judges, and resident magistrates).

"Upon the subject of the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament Mr. Gladstone told me that the opinion, and the unanimous opinion of his colleagues and himself recently arrived at, after most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that in order to conciliate English public opinion it would be necessary to reduce the Irish representation from 107 to 39.

"Upon the settlement of the land question which must be regarded as questions reserved from the control of the Irish Legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladstone intimated that, while he would review his attempt to settle the matter by Imperial legislation on the lines of the Land Purchase Bill of 1886, he would not undertake to put any pressure upon his own side or insist upon their opinion view—in other and shorter words, that the Irish Legislature was not to be given the power solving the agrarian difficulty, and that the Imperial Parliament would not.

"With regard to the control of the Irish Constabulary, it was stated by Mr. Gladstone that, having regard to the necessity for conciliating English public opinion, he and his colleagues felt that it would be necessary to leave this force and the appointment of its officers under the control of the Imperial authority for a limited period while the funds for its maintenance, payment, and equipment would be compulsorily provided out of the Irish resources.

"The period of 10 or 12 years we suggested as the limit of time during which the appointment of judges, resident magistrates, &c., should be retained in the hands of the Imperial authority, is the same as is his power, and got about 30 of the cabin passengers on board.

"I have now given a short account of what I gathered of Mr. Gladstone's views and those of his colleagues, during the two hours' conversation at Hawarden—a conversation which I am bound to admit was mainly monopolized by Mr. Gladstone—and pass to my own expression of opinion upon these communications which represent my views then and now. And finally, with regard to the retention of the Irish members. The position I have always adopted, and then represented, is that the concession of full powers to the Irish Legislature equivalent to those enjoyed by State of the American Union, the number and position of the members so retained would become a question of Imperial concern and not of pressing or immediate importance for the interests of Ireland; but that with the important and all engrossing subject of agrarian reform, constabulary control and judiciary appointments left either under Imperial control or totally unprovided for, it would be the height of madness for any Irish leader to imitate Grattan's example and consent to disband the army which had cleared the way of victory.

"I further undertook to use every legitimate influence to reconcile Irish public opinion to a gradual coming into force of the new privileges of self-government, and to the postponement necessary for English opinion with regard to the constabulary control and judicial appointments; but I strongly dissented from the proposed reduction of members during the interval of probation, and I pointed to the absence of any suitable prospect of the land settlement by either Parliament as constituting an overwhelming drag upon the prospects of permanent peace and prosperity in Ireland.

"At the conclusion of the interview I was informed that Mr. Gladstone and all his colleagues were entirely agreed that, pending the General Election, silence should be absolutely preserved with regard to any points of difference on the question of the Irish members.

"I have dwelt at some length upon these subjects, but not, I think, disproportionately to their importance. Let me say, in addition, that if and when full powers are conceded to Ireland, with the object of ascertaining precisely how matters stand in view of the poll which is to be taken next Monday. The result has been more gratifying to the anti-slavery section than their most sanguine forecast had led them to anticipate. Fifty-three members are it is said prepared to vote against Mr. Parnell. Their names are—Eccles, W. Abram, John Barry, J. L. Carew, P. A. Chance, J. J. Clancy, Dr. Commins, T. J. Condon, J. R. Cox, Dr. Crilly, T. A. Dickson, John Dillen, Sir Thomas Esmonde, J. Flanagan, J. Flynn, Dr. Fox, J. Galbraith, T. P. Gill, T. Harrington, Dr. Healy, T. Healy, J. Jordan, M. J. Kenny, Dr. Kilbride, D. Knox, P. Lalor, W. Land, J. Leahy, N. McCaslin, Justin McCarthy, P. McDonald, B. Molloy, J. Morrogh, J. F. O'Brien, P. O'Brien, P. J. O'Brien, W. O'Brien, Arthur O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, T. C. Hanlon, F. O'Keefe, T. Quinn, W. Reynolds, John Roche, T. Section, J. D. Sheehan, N. Sheehy, John Stack, Donald Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, Dr. Tanner, and A. Webb.

The friends of Mr. Parnell who announced their intention of adhering to him are 23 in number, namely:—Meena, Blane, Byrne, H. Campbell, Conway, W. J. Corlett, Dr. Fitzgerald, E. Harrington, Hayden, Dr. Kenny, W. A. Macdonald, Swift MacNeil, Maguire, Mahony, Colone Nolan, J. Nolan, John O'Connor, J. O'Kelly, J. Pickerton, P. J. Power, Richard Power, John Redmond, William Redmond, and Edward Shiel. Eight members only are regarded as doubtful. Their names are:—J. Dalton, E. Foley, Harrison, E. Leamy, J. H. McCarthy, Sir J. McKeane, the O'Gormans, Mahon, and James Tuite.

KOREA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, December 17th, 1890.

The reign of mediocresome intrigue which we have enjoyed hitherto is rapidly coming to an end, and the inhabitants of this peninsula show signs of coming to their senses at last. Mr. O. D. Denby, the alleged Foreign Adviser, who for many months past has been annoying the Korean Government, and claiming to be in the confidence of its ministers, has finally been ousted from his post. He is succeeded by Dr. Fitzgerald, who has been appointed to the position of Legal Adviser to the Korean Government, with the rank of "Champion" or Vice-President of the Home Office. No one could be found to fill it more worthily.

The second reading of the Bill with a direct negative, and asked me to undertake the motion. I agreed to this, but only on the condition that I was not to attack the principle of the measure, but to confine myself to a criticism of its details. I think his was a false strategy, but it was adopted by the wire-pullers of the Liberal Party, it has become necessary for me, as the leader of the Irish nation, to take counsel with you, and having given you the knowledge which is within my possession, to ask your judgment upon a matter which now solely devolves upon me.

In this I am bound to say, Mr. Parnell entirely agreed with me; but I was at the same time hampered, and expressed his sense of the extreme action of his party, led by Mr. Labouchere. And on a subsequent interview he implored me with the necessity of meeting the second reading of the Bill with a direct negative, and asked me to undertake the motion. I agreed to this, but only on the condition that I was not to attack the principle of the measure, but to confine myself to a criticism of its details. I think his was a false strategy, but it was adopted by the wire-pullers of the Liberal Party, it has become necessary for me, as the leader of the Irish nation, to take counsel with you, and having given you the knowledge which is within my possession, to ask your judgment upon a matter which now solely devolves upon me.

The letter of Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish Party in the choice of their leader, and claiming for the Liberals and their leaders the right of veto upon the choice, is the immediate cause of this address to you, to remind you and your parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her party as her only safeguard within the Constituted, and above and beyond all other considerations whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated so insolently on many English platforms and in numerous British newspapers that unless Ireland concedes this right of veto to England, she will indefinitely postpone her chances of obtaining Home Rule, compels me, while not for one moment admitting the slightest probability of such loss, to put before you information which until now, so far as my colleagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of the loss with which you are threatened, unless you consent to throw me to the English wolves now hastening for my destruction.

In November of last year, in response to a repeated and long-standing request, I visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, and received details of the intended proposals of himself and his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet with regard to Home Rule for the event of the next general election favouring the Liberal Party. It is unnecessary for me to do more than to direct your attention to certain points of these details which will be generally recognized as embracing elements vital for your information and the formation of your judgment. These vital points of difficulty may be suitably arranged and considered under the following heads:—

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"3rd.—The control of the Irish Constabulary, including judges of the judiciary (Supreme Court, county court judges, and resident magistrates).

"Upon the subject of the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament Mr. Gladstone told me that the opinion, and the unanimous opinion of his colleagues and himself recently arrived at, after most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that in order to conciliate English public opinion it would be necessary to reduce the Irish representation from 107 to 39.

position with regard to the Irish constituencies and the pledges which we had given. In conclusion he directed my attention to the "plan of campaign" estat. He said that it would be impossible for the Liberal party, when they were in power, to do anything for them; and ringing up his hands with a gesture of despair, he exclaimed, "Having been to Tipperary, I do not know what to propose in regard to the matter." I told him that the question was a limited one, and that I did not see that he had allowed himself to be hampered by its future consideration; that, being limited, funds would be available from America and elsewhere for the support of those tenants as long as might be necessary. That, of course, I understood that it was difficult, but that it was a limited one, and should not be allowed to interfere with the general interests of the country.

"I allude to this matter only because with the last few days a strong argument in many minds for my expulsion has been that, unless the Liberals come into power at the next General Election the "plan of campaign" tenants will suffer. As I have shown, the Liberals propose to do nothing for the "plan of campaign" tenants by direct action when they do come into power; but I am entitled to ask, the existence of these tenants whom I have supported, in every way in the past, and who I will continue to support, to support, in the future, shall not构成 a reason for my expulsion from Irish politics. I have repeatedly pledged myself to stand by these evicted tenants, and that they shall not be allowed to suffer, and I believe that the Irish people throughout the world will support me in this policy.

"Sixteen years ago I conceived the idea of an Irish Parliamentary Party, independent of all English parties. Ten years ago I was elected the leader of an independent Irish Parliamentary Party. During these 10 years that party has remained independent, and because of its independence it has forced upon the English people the necessity of granting Home Rule to Ireland. I believe that party will obtain Home Rule, only provided it remains independent of any English party. I do not believe that any action of the Irish party in supporting me will endanger the Home Rule in supporting me, and even if the danger with which we are threatened by the Liberal Party of to-day were to be realized, I believe it will be realized by the Irish people throughout the world would agree with me that a postponement would be preferable to a compromise of our national rights by the acceptance of a measure which would not realize the aspirations of the race—I have the honour to remain, your faithful servant,

CHARLES STEWART PARRELL."

Captain Gasson, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries Doctor & Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong, 5th January, 1890.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1891.

Mails.

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ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA,
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DISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH, AND
LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
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GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-
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SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"SUTLEJ," Captain W. D. Worcester, R.N.R.,
with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY & SUEZ
CANAL on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at
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Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for
London will be conveyed via Bombay without
transhipment, arriving one week later than by
the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Tea will be sent either via Bombay or
Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and
PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-
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The Contents and Value of Packages are re-
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
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This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for
Marsilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1891.

OXIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
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TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
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ATLANTIC, AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"GAELIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 10th January,
at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
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First-class Fares granted as follows:

To San Francisco \$25.00

To San Francisco and return, } 393.75
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To Liverpool 325.00

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To other European Points at proportionate
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of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking
at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invites to accompany Cargo des-
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United States, should be sent to the Company's
Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
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For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
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C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1890.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst.,
at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Island Cities
of the United States; via Overland Railways,
to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To San Francisco \$25.00

To San Francisco and return, } 393.75
available for 6 months. }

To Liverpool 325.00

To London 332.00

To other European Points at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passenger, who have paid full fare, re-embarking
at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent, from Return Fare.
This allowance does not apply to through
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Fright will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invites to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1891.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG, 1890.

(Subject to Alteration).

PARTHIA..... THURSDAY... Jan. 8th.

BATAVIA..... THURSDAY... Feb. 1st.

THE Steamship

"PARTHIA."

Captain Pantoon, R.N.R., sailing at NOON, on
THURSDAY, the 8th January, will proceed to
VANCOUVER, via INLAND SEA, KOBE,
and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From HONGKONG, FIRST CLAS.

To Vancouver and Victoria \$210.00
To Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma \$215.00
To Portland, Oregon \$220.00
To Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul \$260.00
To Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee \$275.00
To St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati \$280.00
To Hamilton, Kingston, London (Ont.) \$285.00
Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, New
York, Albany, Buffalo, Niagara \$290.00
Falls, Baltimore, Philadelphia and
Washington \$295.00
To Quebec, Boston, Portland (Maine) \$295.00
To Halifax, St. John \$305.00
To Liverpool \$315.00
To London, via Liverpool \$310.00
To Paris and Bremen \$345.00
To Havre and Hamburg \$355.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to Europeans
on official service in China and Japan, and to
Government officials.

Return Tickets—First and second class only.
Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Points,
and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada
and U.S.A. will be granted, available for
6 months at 25 per cent of Return Fare.

50 per cent.

(Time reckoned from the date of landing to
date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)

Passengers to Pacific Coast Points and to In-
terior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A.
not holding prepaid return tickets but who re-
embark within 12 months from date of landing
at Vancouver will be allowed 10 per cent. off
the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to European points will
be issued for 12 months at double
fare (Mexican Dollars).

CARGO—Through Bills of Lading issued to
Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian
and United States Points.

Consular Invites of Goods for United States
Points should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General
Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific
Railway Company, Vancouver, B.C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with
address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day
previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1890.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK
SEA AND BALTIK PORTS!

ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STREAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

O N SUNDAY, the 18th day of January
1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship
"PREUSSEN," Captain Reimkasten, with
MATERIALS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES & CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M.
Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on 17th
January. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board;
they must be left at the Agency's Office).
Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has spacious Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1890.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
"GAELIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Condignes
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeded the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk
and expense.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
"GAELIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Condignes
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeded the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk
and expense.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO."

The above Steamer having arrived, Condignes
of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are
belonged and stored at their risk in the Godowns
of Wanchai, from whence delivery may
be obtained, on counter-signature of Bills of
Lading.

No Fire Insurance is effected.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1890.

NOTICE

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

CELESTIAL OPHELIC GLASSSES.

MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES.

W. H. WALKER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1890.

Hotels.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
"River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive
Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Rooms, and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every-
thing in season, and the cuisine is in exper-
tised hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc. of the bes-
quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.